OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1746. [N°. 166.]

Mr. BROADBOTTOM,

SHALL take the Liberty of a Correſpondent to continue the Subject of my laſt, which is at this Time ſo peculiarly ſeaſonable.

After *Henry* the Second's Death, *Richard* I. came to *London*, to which Place all the Clergy and Laity were ſummoned, and after he had been ſolemnly and duly elected by the whole Clergy and Laity, (they are the very Words of the Hiſtorian) and taken the uſual Oaths, he was crown'd; and when he undertook the Holy War, he declared *Arthur*, Son of his next Brother *Geoffrey* the Duke of *Britanny*, the next Heir to the Crown.

Richard dying without Iſſue, this *Arthur* ought to have ſucceeded, and his Siſter *Eleanor* alſo had a Title before her Uncle; but *John* the younger Brother, without regarding this divine Right of his Nephew, applies himſelf to the People for a more ſure, tho' but a humane Title, who being ſummon'd together elected him King: And *Hubert*, the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did, at his Coronation, preach a Doctrine, which would have ſounded very ſtrangely to the Convocation in 1640, *viz.* No one could make any Title to the Crown, *niſi ab univerſitate Regni unanimiter electus*; and that he who was moſt worthy ought to be preferr'd: But (as he goes on) if any one of the Race of the deceaſed King was more deſerving than others, as *John* the Brother of the deceaſed King was, the People ought more readily to elect him than a Stranger to the Royal Blood. This was all the Title King *John* pretended, and this was then ſufficient to put by his Nephew. And in his Charters he does more than once own, that he owed his Crown to the Election and Favour of his Subjects.

But when King *John* gave over to diſſemble his Nature, and went about to change his Religion (for he made Offers of that Sort to the King of *Morocco*) when he diſcover'd himſelf not to be that worthy Man which the People had ſuppos'd him to have been; they remember'd whence he deriv'd his Title, and proceeded upon the ſame Reaſon that they had choſen him, to make a new Election, (*a*) chuſing *Lewis* Son of *Philip* King of *France*, who was next Heir to the Crown in Right of *Blanche* his Wife, Niece to King *John*, and Daughter to his Siſter *Eleanor*, both the Children of *Geoffrey* Duke of *Britanny*, being dead before that Time.

When King *Philip* heard of their Choice, he conſented to ſend his Son, being the rather induc'd thereto by this Reaſon, (*b*) That *John*'s Blood being corrupted by an Attainder of Treaſon, in the Life-time of his Brother *Richard*, he was uncapable of taking the Crown by Deſcent, and unworthy to take it any other Way.

(*a*) Mat. Paris, 279, Flo. Hiſt. An. 1216.
(*b*) Volens fratrem ſuum regem Ricardum a regno Angliæ injuſtè privare, et inde de proditione accuſatus et coram eo convictus, damnatus fuit per judicium in curia ipſius regis. Mat. Weſtm. 275. Mat. Paris 281.

Lewis coming to *London* was there elected and conſtituted King, ſwearing to preſerve the People's Laws, and they ſwearing Allegiance to him: But he ſoon forgot his Coronation Oath, and attempted ſeveral Ways to introduce an arbitrary Government before he was well eſtabliſh'd in his Throne, which the *Engliſh* as ſoon reſented; and King *John* happening to die very opportunely, the Earl Marſhal calling together the great Men of the Kingdom, and placing *Henry* the Third, then an Infant, in the Midſt of them, perſwaded them to make him King, who was altogether innocent of his Father's Faults: The Earl of *Glouceſter* ſaid, this was contrary to their Oath to *Lewis*, to which the Marſhal replied, that *Lewis* by breaking his Oath had abſolved them from theirs, and that he deſpiſed the *Engliſh* to ſet up the *French*, and that he would be the Deſtruction of the Realm. With whoſe Reaſons the whole Aſſembly being convinc'd, cried out unanimouſly *Fiat Rex*; and accordingly they crowned King *Henry* the Third, and ſoon after compelled *Lewis* to renounce all Pretences to the Crown.

Henry the Third dying after a long and troubleſome Reign, his Son *Edward* the Firſt, a Prince of great Hopes, and whoſe Life anſwered the higheſt Expectations, ſucceeded; but whether he was the eldeſt Son of his Father, remains a Doubt in Hiſtory. The Houſe of *Lancaſter* who derived themſelves from his Brother *Edmund Crouchback*, pretending always that *Edmund* was the elder, and *Edward* the younger Brother, and that *Edmund* was put by the Crown by common Conſent, for his Deformity.

After the Death of *Edward* the Firſt, his Son *Edward* the Second ſucceeded, but he degenerating from ſo great a Father, the People grew weary of his irregular and arbitrary Government; and a Parliament being by him ſummoned at *Weſtminſter*, as all our Writers ſay, or as *Polydore Virgil* words it, *Principes convocato concilio pervenerunt Londini* (which I obſerve only that we may know what *Polydore* means, when he makes Uſe of the Expreſſion of *Principes in concilio congregati*) they preſently enter'd into a Conſideration of the miſerable State of the Nation, and a Paper being publickly read, containing many Inſtances of the King's Miſ-government; all which he had confeſſed, they concluded he was unworthy to reign any longer, and that he ought to be depoſed, and ſent to him to let him know their Reſolution, and to require him to renounce his Crown and Royal Dignity, otherwiſe they would proceed as they thought good. And they appointed Commiſſioners to go to him in their Names; *The Biſhop of* Ely *for the Biſhops, the Earl of* Warren *for the Earls, Sir* Henry Piercy *for the Barons, and Sir* William Truſſel *for the Commons*, to reſign their Homage up to him, which *Truſſel* pronounc'd in all their Names, and formally depriv'd him of all Royal Power; the Form of which is particularly ſet down by *Knyghton*. The King read this ſad Sentence with extraordinary Grief, and many Complaints of thoſe evil Counſellors who had ſeduced him; but, in the Midſt of his Sorrow, he gave them Thanks that they elected his Son to reign after him. Thus was that glorious Prince, *Edward* the Third, elected King in his Father's Life-time, *et huic electioni univerſus populus conſenſit*. *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who preach'd the Coronation Sermon, took this for his Text, *Vox populi, vox dei*. By this we may ſee that all his Predeceſſors were not of Archbiſhop *Laud*'s Mind, but thought there was a divine Right ſomewhere elſe than where he plac'd it. Upon the Death of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, there was ſome Diſpute, whether *John* of *Gaunt*, the eldeſt ſurviving Son of *Edward* the Third, ſhould ſucceed *Jure propinquitatis*, or *Richard* the Son of the *Black Prince*; whereupon *Edward* the Third procured the Parliament to confirm the Succeſſion to *Richard* the Second. And afterwards, when *Edward* the Third died, *Polydore Virgil* ſays, *Principes regni habito concilio apud Weſtm. Richardum Edwardi principis filium, regem dicunt*, by their common Suffrages.

In the 21ſt Year of *Richard*'s Reign, a Parliament being aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, they drew up, by their common Conſent, a Form whereby he did reſign the Crown, and the Name and Power of King, diſcharging all his Subjects from all Oaths, which he had taken of Allegiance to him, confeſſing himſelf thereby inſufficient for the Government, and ſwearing never to make any Pretences to the ſame for the future. All which he pronounced and ſubſcribed, wiſhing (if it were in his Power) to have *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* for his Succeſſor, but ſince it was not, he deſired the Commiſſioners to ſignify his Deſires to the Eſtates of the Realm. The next Day all the States of the Realm accepted his Reſignation, and when that was done they proceed to read publickly his Coronation Oath, and all the Breaches of it, that ſo it might appear how juſtly he had deſerved to be depoſed: All which are contained in thirty-three Articles, enter'd at large in the Rolls of Parliament; whereupon the States adjudge that he ſhall be depoſed, and appoint Commiſſioners, *Ad deponendum eundem Richardum regem ab omni dignitate majeſtate, et honore regis vice, nomine, et authorite omnium ſtatuum prædictorum, prout in conſimilibus caſibus de antiqua conſuetudine dicti regni fuit obſervatum*: Which the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* did in full Parliament in their Names, and by their Directions. The ſame Commiſſioners were alſo to reſign up to him their Homage and Fealty, and intimate the Sentence of Depoſition, which they did accordingly by the Mouth of Sir *William Thirning*, whoſe Words are at large enter'd upon Record. Then did the Parliament proceed to chuſe *Henry* the Fourth, King; and upon this Title did he rely, though he mentioned ſome other trifling ones, as that he challenged it being thus void by Force, as deſcended to him from *Henry* the Third.

(*To be continued.*)

Speedily will be publiſhed,

THE OPERATIONS of the ALLIED ARMY, during the Campaign of 1745.

By the AUTHOR *of the* Operations *of the Years* 1743 *and* 1744.

SCOTLAND.

Edin'urgh, June 23. By Letters from Fort-Auguſtus, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, did not propoſe to ſet out from that Place, until the Return of ſome Detachments.——Lord Lovat, with about 50 others, among whom is Mr. Hugh Fraſer, his Lordſhip's Secretary, were brought Priſoners to the Camp on Sunday was ſe'nnight: It is obſerved, that the Suttlers and Followers of the Army received his Lordſhip with Hiſſes.——It is ſaid the young Pretender is ſtill lurking among the Iſles.——Several Soldiers have undergone Diſcipline, for allowing ſome of the Rebels to eſcape.

By Letter from Angus we have Advice, that the Detachment ſent to Glenesk, has effectually ſecured that Country; and that Glengyle has been chaſed from his Lurking-holes in Balquhidder.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, June 28. A Letter from Fort-Auguſtus, dated the 15th Inſtant, to a Gentleman in Authority, ſays, It is thought his Royal Highneſs will not ſet out for England till Matters are entirely ſettled, which, it is expected, will be three Weeks hence.

We hear by another Letter from Fort-Auguſtus, to a Gentleman of this Town, that Lord Lovat was taken by a Captain of a Man of War, in the Trunk of a Tree; where his Lordſhip had the Mortification of living twelve Days on Oat meal and Water only, with 5 or 600 Guineas in his Pockets. Three other Lairds, one of them Laird of the Iſland of Bara, were taken along with him——Other Letters aſſure, that on the News of Lord Lovat's being taken, ſeveral of the Fraſers had ſurrendered to the Duke.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, June 1. The King has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, the City of Canterbury, and County of the ſame.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Joſeph [illegible] of Swinland in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

The following is a Liſt of the Briſt Squadron under the Command of the Hon. D'Anville, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Naval Forces, which ſailed from Briſtol the 22d of June, N S.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
Northumberland,	Duke D'Anville,	66	600
Le Trident,	Vice Admiral M. D'Eſtournelle,	64	500
L'Ardent,	Perier,	64	500
Le Mars,	Colombe,	64	500
L'Alcide,	Cresnay,	64	500
Le Caſtilon,	De Noailles,	60	500
Le Diamant,	De Marquefac,	50	400
Le Borce	De Blenac,	50	400
Le Tigre,	Du Quefne,	66	550
Le Leopard,	De Serigney,	60	500
La Renommee,	De L'Allure,	60	400
La Megere,	Kylan,	30	270
L'Argonaute,	De Queſlain,	26	270
La Parfaite,	De la Iſle Pepin,	8	100
La Perle,	Des Roches,	8	100
Le Palme,	De La Chaſſe,	10	70
Le Petit Mercure,	Trenoudar,	10	70
Le Mercure,	Du Lilly,	10	70
Le Girous,		16	140
Le Prince d'Orange,	Fougert,	26	200
Another of		24	150

Brigantines.

Beſides 20 other Frigates and Privateers, from 10 to 24 Guns, and ſeveral Tranſport Ships, having on board,

	Men.
The Regiment of Ponthieus, 2 Battalions,	1350
The Battalion Militia of Saumur ——	600
The Battalion Militia of Fontenay le Comte	600
The Battalion of Marines ——	600
	3150

The Land Forces are commanded by M. Bommerit, Brigadier General.

The King of Pruſſia has given an Inſtance of the Fineſſe he is Maſter of, by making a Viſit to the French King in Flanders, whilſt his Chriſtian Majeſty was there.

Her Catholic Majeſty is ſo much chagrined upon the late Misfortune in Italy, that ſhe is determined to make Peace with Great-Britain, unleſs France aſſiſt with an Army of 30,000 Men at leaſt.

We learn by private Letters from Hamburgh, that there is no longer the leaſt Doubt of the Czarina's making a Tour to Riga, in order to ſee the Forces that are encamped in that Neighbourhood; and its believed, that immediately after the Return of her Imperial Majeſty to Peterſburgh, Count Puſchin will demand a categorical Anſwer from the Court of Copenhagen; and at the ſame Time the Grand Duke will publiſh a Manifeſto, in Quality of Duke of Holſtein, in Relation to his Rights upon the Dutchy of Sleſwick.

They write from Paris, that on the 27th of laſt Month the King held a great Council of State upon the Affairs of Italy, in which it was reſolved to ſend thither a Reinforcement of thirty Squadrons, and eighteen Battalions, which are to march immediately from Places on the Frontiers, and are to be replaced, as ſoon as poſſible, by a Detachment from the Army of the Prince of Conti.

The Enemies of Marſhal Maillebois have taken the Opportunity of the unlucky Accident near Placentia, to prejudice him in the King's Favour, and to repreſent him as an Officer, whoſe beſt Endeavours are always attended with ill Luck, in order to which they have printed a large Slip of Paper containing thirty nine Circumſtances, under the Title of, *A Parallel between the unhappy March into Bohemia, and the unfortunate Expedition into Italy, both by the ſame Marſhal.*

They write from Bruſſels, that the Prince of Conti, in a Letter addreſſed to Marſhal Saxe, had aſſured him, that Mons could not hold out beyond the 15th of July, N. S. and that every Thing was ready for the opening the Trenches before Namur as ſoon as that Siege was over, but that it was doubted, whether after taking Mons, the beſt Part of his Highneſs's Forces would not be ordered to join the Grand Army in the new Camp, marked out between Louvain and Mechlin.

The Court of Vienna has publiſhed the following Account of the Battle near Placentia, on the 16th of June, N S. 1746, between the Imperial Army, under the Command of Prince Lichtenſtein, and the Combined Armies of France, Spain, and Genoa.

"Marſhal Maillebois having left Novi on the 11th with all his French and Genoeſe Troops, and having joined the Spaniſh Army on the 14th near Placentia, poſted his left Wing near the Town, and his Right upon the River Trebia; that, and the following Day, all the Generals of the Enemy made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for an Attack: About eleven o'Clock the ſame Night, (viz. the 15th) the Enemy advanced againſt our left Wing, they had very good Succeſs in the beginning, having very ſoon diſlodged ſome of our advanced Guards from the Caſſines and Redoubts, which our irregular Troops occupied. As the Darkneſs of the Night hindered us from diſcovering where the Enemy might attack us with the greateſt Force (which rendered it difficult for us to make ſo good a Diſpoſition as might otherwiſe have been made) Prince Lichtenſtein only gave Orders for the whole Army to be in Arms, and repair to the Poſt which had been aſſigned them the Day before, and to wait for the Enemy in that Manner; that every Officer ſhould maintain his Poſt to the laſt Extremity in caſe he ſhould be attacked. At break of Day we perceived the Enemy's whole Army advancing in order of Battle at a ſmall Diſtance from us; and the Right, commanded by Marſhal Maillebois, with whom were the Spaniſh Guards and Walloons, began the Action. The Enemy advanced in very good Order againſt our left Wing, and were well received by the Field-Pieces belonging to our Regiments. Ten Companies of our Grenadiers, which formed a Corps de Reſerve, fell upon their Flank, and repulſed them; but having purſued them too far, were obliged to retire to prevent their being cut off: Upon which Marſhal Maillebois advanced in perfect good Order, and with great Bravery, quite up to our ſmall Arms, which began to make a continual Fire upon them: But General Brown, with the Infantry of his Wing, and General Lucheſi with the Cavalry, having made proper and immediate Diſpoſitions to alter the Attack, the latter advanced with the three Regiments of Lobkowitz, Ballayra, and Holly; and having received the firſt Fire of the Enemy, fell upon their Infantry Sword in Hand with ſo much Valour, that he routed them, without giving them the leaſt Time to recover themſelves, purſued them till they had got under the Walls of Placentia, from which the conſiderable Loſs of the Enemy may be conjectured. After this General Lucheſi returned with a great many Priſoners of War to take Poſſeſſion of his former Poſt. In the mean while, the Spaniſh General M. de Gages having ſeen the bad Succeſs of the Right Wing, and that on the contrary, his Left Wing began to gain ſome Advantages, reinforced it in ſuch a manner, that our Right Wing was not only obliged to give Way before the great Number of the Enemy, but we were alſo forced to evacuate the greateſt Part of the Redoubts and Caſſines which we were in Poſſeſſion of, Whereupon we reinforced our Right Wing: General Linden, who commanded there, fell upon the Enemy in Flank, with his Regiment of Dragoons, and four Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers of the Regiment of Portugal, routed them, and being followed by the Infantry, which by his Example recovered their Courage, and being ſupported by ſome Battalions of the Left Wing, obliged them to abandon the Redoubts and Caſſines; which they have made themſelves Maſters of, and drove them with his Cavalry quite up to the Gates of the City; it was in this Manner that we gained this Compleat Victory. The King of Sardina's Troops were not in the Action, not having been able to follow the Enemy in their forced Marches, farther than to the Caſtle of Nuovo di Scrivia; however, it is not doubted but that they are come up by this Time. According to the beſt Diſcoveries we have yet been able to make, our two Wings made about 4000 of the Enemy Priſoners of War, took 27 Colours, three Standards, and five Pieces of Cannon. Amongſt the Priſoners are Lieutenant-General d'Aremberg, Major General Wurtz, five or ſix Brigadiers, and about 200 other Officers. The Enemy's Loſs in killed muſt be conſiderable, though we have not any Particulars of it as yet. Our Loſs amounts to about 2000 Men; General Keil is wounded; Count Geyersberg, Colonel of Bernclau's, is dead. Colonel Buda, Colonel Starhemberg, of Holly's Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Janus, of Daun's Regiment, are wounded. Count Thurn, Captain of Lobkowitz's Regiment, is dead; his Brother, who is a Cornet under Schmerzing, is wounded, as are ſeveral others."

Tho' we can't poſitively aſſert the following Relation of the above Battle to be actually wrote by Marſhal Maillebois, yet as there is a good deal of Probability of its being ſo, we preſume it won't be diſagreeable to our Readers, ſince, by giving both Accounts, the neceſſary Lights will be thrown on that Truth, which is ever exaggerated by the Victorious as well as leſſen'd by the Vanquiſh'd. The Marſhal, we are well aſſur'd, diſpatch'd three Copies by three different Couriers, one of which was to paſs through Switzerland, another by the Way of Venice, and the third, in Diſguiſe, was to make his Way to Genoa, but at the Diſtance of thirteen Miles from Placentia he was taken, and the Marſhal's Account found upon him, which was dated June 17, and runs thus:

"Our Junction with the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Army being happily made, we reſolved not to defer attacking the Auſtrians. In order to this, we diſpos'd every Thing in ſuch a Manner as we thought moſt proper, for ſurprizing the Enemy in their Camp between the 15th and 16th inſtant; but an Auſtrian Spy having ſome Way or other obtain'd Notice of our Intention, gave the Enemy Intelligence of it, and thereby totally ruined our Deſign. I put myſelf in Motion in order to begin the Attack, but inſtead of finding the Enemy as I expected, quiet in their Camp, diſcover'd them on approaching it, under Arms, and drawn up in Order of Battle. In ſuch a Situation, there was no going back, therefore I took a Reſolution of engaging without Delay. The Auſtrians cannonaded us with great Vivacity, and we fired upon them with equal Vigor, ſo that in a ſhort Space the Action became general. Fortune ſeemed to declare in our Favour, and we thought ourſelves already ſure of Victory; when the Auſtrians ſeeing themſelves on the Point of being broke, ſummon'd all their Spirits, and having the Advantage in Numbers and Situation, repulſed us in their Turn with great Vigor. We were then obliged to quit the Field of Battle, and retire under the Walls of Placentia. The Action laſted ſix Hours, in which we have loſt two Generals and forty other Officers. It is impoſſible to judge at preſent of the reſt of our killed and wounded; but we reckon the former may be about 1500, and that the latter may amount to 2800 Men, including the Priſoners they have taken from us. As to the Loſs of of the Auſtrians, we judge it muſt have been as conſiderable, if not greater than our own."

We hear that ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will be created Viſcount Hardwick, and Earl of Wymple; that the Right Hon. the Lord Brook will be raiſed to the Rank of a Viſcount, and Earl of Great-Britain, by the Stile and Title of Viſcount Greville, and Earl Brook of Warwick-Caſtle; and that the Right Hon. the Lord Clinton will be alſo created Viſcount Forteſcue, and Earl of Clinton

Letters from Goodhurſt in Suſſex mention, among many other Damages done in that Neighbourhood by the late violent Storm, the following unhappy Accident, viz. that as one Mrs. Tilden of Cranbrook was Angling, a ſudden Guſt of Wind blew her into the Water, where ſhe was drowned before any Aſſiſtance could come to her Relief.

Laſt Friday a melancholy Accident happened in a narrow Lane near Hind-Head, by Goſport: A Sailor

having a Wife in one of the London Waggons, rode on Horſeback in Company with the Waggoner, a Gentlewoman in the Waggon having a Child that was uneaſy with riding ſo, the Sailor took it on Horſeback and rode forwards, but perceiving the Lane grow narrow, attempted to return and ride behind, but the Horſe, Man, and Child, were overſet, and the Wheel went over them; the Man was killed on the Spot, the Back of the Horſe was broke, and the Child is ſo bruiſed, that it is thought it cannot recover.

Early Wedneſday Morning the Cheſter Poſt-Boy was robbed by a Fellow at Hockley in the Hole, about four Miles beyond Dunſtable, who took out ſome of the Bags and flung the Letters about the Road, and made off with ſome others. The Poſt-Boy ſaw two or three Fellows lurking at a Diſtance, who made off after the Robber; on which the Boy gathered up the ſcattered Letters, and made all the haſte he could to London.

The Francis, Sams, from Appledore to Newfoundland, is taken by the French, and carried into Bourdeaux.

His Excellency the Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is ſhortly to ſet out for the Hague, as his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, upon high Buſineſs of the higheſt Conſequence with the States General.

The Richard and Sarah, Alden, is arrived at Cape Breton from Maryland.

The Firebrand, Poller, the La Juſte, and the Venus, are all arrived at Newfoundland, from Liſbon.

His Majeſty Ship the Royal George, a Firſt Rate, now lying at Spithead, has received Orders to join Admiral Martin's Squadron with the utmoſt Expedition.

On Sunday his Majeſty's Ship the Surprize ſailed out of Portſmouth Harbour, on a Cruize.

The Hannah, Killner, from Lancaſter and Dublin, failed from Antigua the 29th of April for Jamaica

The Francis and Thomas, Brown, from Oporto, is arrived at Plymouth: She parted with the Liſbon Fleet laſt Sunday Morning off that Port.

The Succeſs, Capt. Watts, arrived at Pool, parted on the 30th of May laſt, with the Concord belonging to New-Yarmouth, Nickleſs, 300 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Carolina, bound from thence for London, with a fair Wind, and fine Weather.

Laſt Sunday the Tovey of Tovey, Bray, a Cartel Ship, came to an Anchor in Portland Road from St. Malo's, having on board 204 Engliſh Priſoners.

Wedneſday at finiſhing the Poll at Guildhall, for Sheriffs of this City, the Numbers ſtood thus:

For Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; Alderman,	1003
Robert Alſop, Eſq; Alderman,	1006
Kenelm Fawkener, Eſq;	391
Jonathan Forward, Eſq;	402

On which the Court adjourned till Tueſday next, when the Declaration will be made on the Court of Huſtings.

The following is an exact Copy of a Letter wrote by Lord Lovat to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Fort William, June 12, 1746.

SIR,

"This Letter is moſt humbly addreſſed to your Royal Highneſs, by the very unfortunate Simon Lord Frazier of Lovat. I durſt not preſume to ſolicit or petition your Royal Highneſs for any Favour, if it was not very well known to the beſt People in this Country attached to the Government, ſuch as the Lord Preſident, and by thoſe that frequented the Court at that Time, that I did more eſſential Service to your Royal Family in ſuppreſſing the great Rebellion in the Year 1715, with the Hazard of my Life, and the Loſs of my only Brother, than any of my Rank in Scotland; for which I had three Letters of Thanks from my Royal Maſter, by the Hands of Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State; in which his Majeſty ſtrongly promiſed to give me ſuch Marks of his Favour as ſhould oblige all the Country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious King was as good as his Word to me, for as ſoon as I arrived at Court, and was introduced to the King by the late Duke of Argyle, I became by Degrees, to be as great a Favourite as any Scotchman about the Court, and I often carried your Royal Highneſs in my Arms in the Parks of Kenſington and Hampton Court, to hold you up to your Royal Grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young Princeſſes. Now, Sir, all that I have to ſay in my preſent Circumſtances, is, that your Royal Highneſs will be pleaſed to extend your Goodneſs towards me, in a generous and compaſſionate Manner, in my preſent deplorable Situation; and, if I have the Honour to kiſs your Royal Highneſs's Hand, I would eaſily demonſtrate to you, that I can do more Service to the King and Government, than the deſtroying an hundred ſuch old, and very infirm Men like me, paſſed 70, (without the leaſt Uſe of my Hands, Legs, or Knees) can be of Advantage in any Shape to the Government.

Your Royal Father, our preſent Sovereign, was very kind to me in the Year 1715. I preſented on my Knees to his Majeſty a Petition in Favour of the Laird of Mac Intoſh, to obtain a Protection for him, which he granted me, and gave it to Charles Cathcart, then Groom of his Bed-Chamber, and ordered him to deliver it into my Hands, that I might give it to the Laird of Mac Intoſh. This was but one Teſtimony of ſeveral Marks of Goodneſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow on me while the King was at Hanover; ſo that I hope I ſhall feel the ſame compaſſionate Blood runs in your Royal Highneſs's Veins.

Major General Campbel told me, that he had the Honour to acquaint your Royal Highneſs, that he was ſending me to Fort-William, and that he begged of your Royal Highneſs to order a Litter to be made for me to carry me to Fort-Auguſtus, as I am in ſuch a Condition, that I am not able to ſtand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmoſt Submiſſion, and moſt profound Reſpect, *SIR,*

Your Royal Highneſs's moſt obedient, and moſt faithful humble Servant,

Signed,

LOVAT."

Extract of a private Letter from Edinburgh, June 30.

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke continues in the North till the Son of the Pretender is either gone off, or taken; and as the Country is traverſed daily by Parties, it is ſcarce poſſible that he ſhould eſcape if he continues ever ſo little longer skulking in the Iſles. The Vigilance of the Irregulars is highly commended, particularly the Argyleſhire Men, who have been moſt alert in driving the Rebels from their Haunts. The taking of Lord Lovat gives univerſal Satisfaction to all the well affected thro' Scotland. Mr Cameron of Lochiel is wounded in both Legs, and in that Plight is removed from Place to Place in a ſad Condition, and it is thought cannot be long at Liberty. On the 28th of this Month, Mr Murray, of Broughton, was taken about ſix Miles from his own Houſe, and under a ſtrong Guard eſcorted to the Caſtle. He made a ſhift to get thither from the Field of Culloden, in the Diſguiſe of a Countryman, and to prevent being diſcovered, fed entirely upon Roots and Herbs. Some Hopes are entertain'd of his making great Diſcoveries, which are certainly in his Power."

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when Twenty-three Priſoners were tried, whereof Seven were capitally convicted, viz.

William Bruce, for robbing a Poſtboy, near Barnet, of 8s. 6d.

John Humphreys, for robbing Joſeph Plomer on the Highway, of a Hat, Wig, Coat, &c.

John Jennings was tried with John Humphreys, for the aforeſaid Robbery, and acquitted; but was found guilty upon a ſecond Indictment.

John Short and Thomas Bird, for robbing William Penton the Highway, of a Bath Metal Watch, a Guinea, and ſome Silver.

John Stevens, for robbing Edmund Knap on the Highway, of a Coat and Hat. And

George Thomas, for robbing Edward Clarke on the Highway, of a Coat, &c.

The Six laſt are Soldiers, and convicted upon the Evidence of William Bray, another Soldier, an Accomplice.

Seven were caſt for Tranſportation.

One order'd to be whipt: And

Eight acquitted.

Among the latter was Martin M'Lone, who was try'd with William Bruce for robbing the Poſt-Boy.

And on Thurſday the Seſſions ended, when 18 Priſoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted; viz. John Grips, for ſtealing 20 Lambs in the County of Bucks; who, with the above Seven, received Sentence of Death.

Six were caſt for Tranſportation: And

Eleven acquitted.

John Smith, one of thoſe convicted for Tranſportation, was indicted for ſtealing a Bank Note of 20l.

William Bray, the Evidence againſt the Six Soldiers declar'd in Court, that Watſon, who was convicted laſt Seſſions of a Robbery on the Highway, was as innocent as he was guilty; and that himſelf, and two of thoſe convicted this Seſſions, were the Perſons.

Theſe Soldiers ſeem to have been very induſtrious in their Buſineſs, for they had cut the Barrels of their Pieces off to about the Length of a Foot, and the greateſt Part of the Stock off; which they uſed in committing theſe Robberies.

Next Seſſions begins the 3d of September.

Thurſday the Judges, Jury, &c. met at the Court-Houſe at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, purſuant to their Adjournment, when the Rebels were arraign'd, and Three of them pleaded Guilty to their Indictments; but the others begged the Court to give them ſome Time before their Trials began; for the moſt material Witneſſes they have being in Scotland, and cannot come to London in leſs than a Month, which, it is thought, the Court will grant them.

Joſeph Bradley, who lately kept the original Yorkſhire Shoe Warehouſe, at the Crooked Billet, in the narrow Paſſage on Tower-Hill, is removed to Poſtern Row on the ſame Hill; and continues to ſell Wholeſale and Retale, the very beſt double Channel Pumps, Boots, &c. Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on the greateſt Choice, at the very loweſt Prices: Alſo all Sorts of Knit, Wove, Thread, Cotton, and Silk Hoſe, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

BANKRUPTS.

George Taylor, now or late of Rotherhithe, in the County of Surry, Merchant and Mariner.

William Burch, of Lawrence Lane, London, Heſier.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the loweſt Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing neceſſary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His Houſe faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And 'tis a Maxim in Phyſick, that ſuch a CHARGE & BACCHO FRIGIT VENUS, that is itſelf is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with its concomitant Reſt, in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contributes to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Veſſels) and gives an eaſtick Springineſs to the muſcular Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes and comforts the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Looſeneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility in the one Sex, and Diſabilities or Sterility in the other, than any Thing elſe whatſoever; and that it is Fact, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Engliſh Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from Infirmities, Diſeaſes and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the Common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try its will ſo pleaſantly experience it to be a reſtorative quickening Principle, in comforting the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Veſſels, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſure a preſent Help in Time of Need, ſo that on the taking then but a Dole or two more of it than ordinary, it will inſtantaneouſly accelerate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the languiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected: and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Proſpick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who uſed to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon taking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

...NTI-SIPHYLICON

...y ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for ...real Diſeaſe from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt ex...plorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices ...ſtly contaminated with its maligant *Virus*, and the very ...ſtence with it.

...ctions, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, ...o ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ...to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted ...ing Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or ...appen on the other.

...inveterate Degree of the *French Illneſs*, attended with ..., univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt ex...rtions, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much ...d than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Me...and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impair...or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak ...poſite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the Word, and how ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for a ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves from all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-ſiphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient, in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value, and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

CONFECTIO POTENTISSIMA.

Or, The moſt *Powerful Reſtorative Confect* in Nature For Impotency in *Men* and Barrenneſs in *Women*,

IS delightful to the Palate, moſt agreeable and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the Blood, encreates the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfectly renovates all the Animal Faculties, and generative Powers, in both Sexes, to ſuch a Degree, as Words can ſcarcely expreſs; and yet acts not only by a ſtimulating Quality, or blowing up a Flame, but by adding a true Pabulum Amoris, a kindly Fuel, by which Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and to much Strength, Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotency, and every Kind of Weakneſs, or Imbecility in the Male Sex, and Barrenneſs, and all Sorts of Weakneſs, and Inappetency to conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are moſt infallibly and directly cured by it, in a very pleaſant and highly agreeable Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can accompliſh. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all Seminal Weakneſſes, however occaſioned, it almoſt inſtantly cures, when nothing elſe will, and can be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the two Blue Poſts, in Haydon Yard, in the Minories, London, at five Shillings a Pot, with printed Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutiones, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effluxions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt ſpeedily may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtorative Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail effectually curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and paſſing Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtorative Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a moſt ſoveraign Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to a remarkable Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whoſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs be in any ſort ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Virus be entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it

by the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderful'y Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient leſſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The Seventh Edition (*wherein is inſerted a Method of inſtantly curing the moſt tormenting Fits of the* Cramp *without Trouble, or the taking or uſing any* Medicine, *or being at any* Expence *whatever*) *with ſome very material Additions, of*

A Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of the HEAD, BRAIN, and NERVES, more eſpecially of the Palſy, Appoplexy, Lethargy, Epilepſy, Convulſions, Cramp Frenzy, Vertigo, Megrim, inveterate Head-ach, &c. with Directions for their thorough Cure, and how theſe and many other deplorable Nervous Diſtempers may be aſſuredly prevented, as well as certainly cur'd, and conſequently many Lives ſaved by the Medicines therein, in Engliſh, preſcribed, without the leaſt Reſerve.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Diſcourſe of MELANCHOLY in Men, and VAPOURS in Women; expreſſing the whole Train of Symptoms, various Degrees, and real Cauſe of thoſe wretched Maladies; and diſcovering a ſhort and moſt certain Method of Cure, by ſafe and eaſy Remedies therein ſo candidly preſcribed, and by which Perſons of either Sex, who are unhappily affected with Melancholy or Vapours, may abſolutely cure themſelves of thoſe pernicious Diſtempers in a ſhort Time, without any Fatigue or Diſorder. By a Phyſician.

London, Printed and Sold by the Author's Appointment, only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard, in the Minories. Price bound 2s.

DR. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imbecilities his chief Study and Practice for above thirty Years, does recommend his moſt Noble Cleanſing and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thouſands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World,

For Gleets and Weakneſſes,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Deſtroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from all cur'd Venereal Infections (that which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Coition, or Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain and dry up the Seminals, and wither, as it were, the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly, ſickly Offspring if any) and in the long Run (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpoſe; for let the Imbecility be ever ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Parts ſpermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nourishing, and replenishing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever weakned, benumb'd, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed, which before was thin, watereſh, or yelloweſh, and conſequently inſufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

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